Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoir of JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, the subject of this brief sketch, was born the 28th March, 1782, at the place where his youngest brother, Patrick, now resides, in Abbeville District, South Carolina. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were from the North of Ireland. His grandfather, *James Calhoun*, emigrated from the county of Donegal, in the year 1733, with his family, and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, *Patrick Calhoun*, was then but six years old. After residing there many years, the family removed to the western part of Virginia and settled on the waters of Green Briar river, one of the branches of the Kenhawa. Braddock's defeat having exposed the frontier of Virginia to the depredations of the savages, the settlement was broken up, and the family removed to South Carolina, and in the year 1756, fixed their residence in what has since been known by the name of Calhoun's Settlement, then on the confines of the Cherokee nation, and far in advance of all other establishments of the whites. Shortly after the Cherokees became hostile, and attacked the settlement On their retreat the whites were overtaken by a vastly superior force. A bloody battle ensued, in which half the males, capable of bearing arms, fell; and among them, James Calhoun, the eldest brother, who commanded on the occasion. Patrick Calhoun, the father of the Vice President, displayed great intrepidity, and made a very narrow escape by breaking through the ranks of the enemy. After the defeat, their mother, then at a very advanced age, the other women and the children, who fell into the hands of the savages, were tomahawked. Those of the family who survived the disaster, retired first to Orangeburgh, and then to the Waxhaws. Patrick Calhoun was appointed by the provincial Government commander of a body of rangers to defend the frontier. In this service, which required great activity and hardihood, he proved himself, by his daring courage and enterprise, worthy of the station which had been assigned him. After the peace of 1763, the family returned, and re-occupied their former settlement, where they continued to reside.

The father of Mr. Calhoun was twice married; first while he resided in Virginia, to Miss Craighead, who died shortly after, without issue: and afterwards, about the year 1770, to Martha Caldwell, a native of Charlotte county, Virginia, and niece to the Reverend James Caldwell, of New Jersey, a Presbyterian divine, who took a prominent part in the war of the revolution. The fruits of this marriage were four sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this biographical memoir was the fourth in the order of their birth. He received the name of John Caldwell, after his uncle, Major John Caldwell, an active and zealous whig, who had been cruelly murdered by the tories a short time previous to the birth of Mr. Calhoun.

The parents of the Vice President were exemplary for their piety and virtue. They were both members of the Presbyterian church. The father was a hardy and enterprising pioneer; but, unlike most of that class, he placed a high value upon education. Though he was entirely self-taught, and lived the greater part of his life on the frontier, surrounded by danger he made himself an excellent English scholar and an accurate and skilful surveyor, which profession he long followed. He was the first member elected to the provincial Legislature from the interior of South Carolina. Of this body and the State Legislature, after the revolution, he continued a member for thirty years, without intermission, with the exception of a single term, until his death in 1796. He was a zealous whig and a disinterested patriot. He opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution on the ground that it conferred rights on Congress incompatible with the sovereignty of the States.

John C. Calhoun received his English education in the ordinary country schools. When in his 13th year, he was placed in the academy, kept by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Waddel, since so much distinguished in the Southern States as a teacher, with whom he was to commence his classical studies. He had scarcely begun, when the death of his father, and Mrs. Waddel, his sister, interrupted his education, Dr. Waddel having after these events discontinued his academy, Mr. Calhoun continued to reside with him; but the frequent absence of the Doctor on his clerical duties deprived him almost entirely of the advantage of his instruction. The time, however, was not lost. A circulating library for the neighborhood, of which the Doctor was librarian, was established at his house. Often left alone, with the exceptions of the domestics, young Calhoun resorted to the library for amusement and occupation. Undirected, he passed over lighter reading, and fixed his attention mainly on history. He applied himself so indefatigably, that in the course of fourteen weeks he had read Rolin's Ancient History, Robertson's Charles V., Robertson's America, Voltaire's Charles XII, the large edition of Cooke's Voyages, the first volume of Locke on the human Understanding, and some other smaller works. Such was his eagerness, that he scarcely spared time for his meals or rest, and left none for exercise or amusement. Under such severe application his eyes were so much affected that he was obliged to exclude the glare of light, by drawing in the window shutters: his countenance became pallid, and his whole frame emaciated. Intelligence of the state of his health reaching his mother, she became alarmed, and he was taken home, and seperated from his books. Air and exercise reinstated his health; and to the love of books succeeded a fondness for country sports and amusements. Four years passed away in their enjoyment. Though during this period he made no progress in his education, he, nevertheless, derived from it an inestimable benefit. He laid the foundation of an excellent constitution, and contracted a love for agriculture, which has ever since continued to increase, and which has enabled him, like the father of his country, to fill up the interval of public duties with pleasure and advantage in that useful and independent pursuit. At this period he had abandoned the intention of acquiring a liberal education. His eldest brother, William, had taken charge of a plantation at some distance from the family residence. His second brother, James, had been placed in a counting house in Charleston, and himself and his youngest brother, Patrick, were the only children left with their widowed mother.

Dr. Waddel had again opened his academy; but it was at the distance of fifty miles, in Columbia county, Georgia. Under such circumstances, the fond and anxious mother felt averse to a second seperation; and the growing attachment of John to agricultural pursuits seemed to destine him to that occupation. His brother James, however, who had returned from Charleston to spend the summer of 1800 at home, struck with his capacity, remonstrated against his determination, importuned him to change his course, and warmly urged him to turn his attention without delay to the acquisition of a classical education. John at length, after much persuasion, submitted his inclination to the judgment of his brother, but not without a fixed determination, which he strongly expressed at the time, that he never would enter a profession unless he was convinced that he could rise far above mediocrity. With a firm adherence to that resolution, he lost no time in commencing his preparatory studies. He forthwith proceeded to Dr. Waddel's academy, which he entered in June, 1800. At this period, at the age of eighteen, he may be said to have commenced his classical studies. Engaging in them, however, with his characteristic ardor, his progress was so rapid, that in two years he was prepared to join the junior class in Yale College, which he entered with distinction in the autumn of 1802. He passed through that institution with great credit, obtaining a high standing in all the different studies; but while he was not deficient in imagination and taste, he was more particularly distinguished by the depth and quickness of his perception. Though differing widely in political opinions from Dr. Dwight, who was then at the head of that institution, he, nevertheless, was a great favorite with that very distinguished and good man, with whom he had frequent friendly encounters in the field of political discussion. In the course of recitation in Paley's Philosophy, the Doctor expressed a doubt "whether the consent of the governed was the only just origin of legitimate government. This gave rise to an animated debate between him and Mr. Calhoun, by which the examination was interrupted, and the class held in delightful suspense till the bell summoned them to dinner. In the course of the discussion, the student evinced such depth of thought such power of argument, and such eloquence, that his celebrated preceptor predicted his future rise to the highest honors of the republic. "That young man," said he afterwards to a friend, "has talents enough to be President of the United States."

Mr. Calhoun passed his examination for a degree in the summer of 1804, just four years after he had commenced the Latin grammar; but, notwithstanding the rapidity with which he had passed through his studies, he, in a large and talented class of upwards of seventy, attained the highest grade of honors. An English oration was assigned him, and he prepared one on the qualifications necessary to a perfect statesman; a severe indisposition, however, prevented him from delivering it.

Mr. Calhoun having returned to South Carolina, entered himself a student at law in the office of H. W. Dessaussure, at that time a distinguished advocate, and now one of the chancellors of the State. After remaining a few months with him, he went back to New England, and entered the law school at Litchfield, then superintended by Judge Reeve and Judge Gould. During the eighteen months that he attended their celebrated lectures, he was a close student, and made great progress. The mornings he devoted to law, and the rest of the day to general literature. He cultivated the powers of extemporaneous speaking with great assiduity. The students had formed a debating society; and, in order to agitating political topics of the day were usually selected for debate. The school was nearly equally divided between the two great parties which were then contending in the nation against each other. Mr. Calhoun was the champion of the republican side; and, as the meetings were open, and the debates conducted in the usual parliamentary manner, great interest was often felt in the discussion by the inhabitants of the town. It was in this admirably conducted society that Mr. Calhoun first developed his great powers of parliamentary debate. He usually prepared himself by reflection on the subjects proposed for dicussion, but rarely, if ever, committed to writing the arrangement of his topics, or took notes of the arguments of those who preceded him. He relied on his tenacious memory for preserving the order established in his own mind; and his wonderful power of rapid analysis and classification enabled him, even in the hurry and excitement of an ardent debate, to assign to its proper place in that order, the answer and refutation of all the various arguments of the speakers, however numerous, whom he followed. On several occasions, when it was known that a settled majority was opposed to him at the commencement of the discussion, he broke down the barriers of party obstinacy, and triumphantly carried his side by the force and fervor of his eloquent and logical arguments.

In the autumn of 1806 he again returned to Carolina, and completed his study of the law in the offices of Mr. Dessaussure, in Charleston, and Mr. Bowie, a very respectable lawyer residing at Abbeville court house. He passed his examination for admission to the bar in December, 1807, and immediately afterwards commenced in his native district a lucrative pratice. He ranked from the beginning amongst the first lawyers of his circuit. But talents and acquirements, such as he possessed, could not long be permitted to be absorbed in private pursuits. Even before he was admitted to the bar, an incident occurred, which turned the eyes of the people on him as one destined for the public service. We allude to the affair of the Chesapeake. The south partook deeply of the excitement which followed that outrageous act. A meeting was called at Abbeville court house to consider the subject, and to express the sentiments of the people. A committee was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting. Though he had not yet been admitted to the pratice, Mr. Calhoun was selected as one of the committee, and discovered such an intimate knowledge of our public affairs, that he was appointed by the committee chairman of the sub committee to draught the address, and report resolutions to be submitted to the people. He was also requested by the committee to address the meeting when the resolutions should be proposed for their adoption. The day of meeting arrived. The assemblage was very large. It was the first time he was brought before the public. The situation was trying, but he acquitted himself in such a manner as to excite the most enthusiastic feelings in his favor, and the speech with the address and resolutions were received with the warmest approbation. The consequence was, that, as soon as he was admitted to the bar, he was proposed as a candidate for the next election to the Legislature; and in spite of a long standing prejudice, which had for many years prevented the election of any lawyer, he succeeded by an overwhelming majority, that placed him far ahead of all the other candidates, though they were among the most popular men of the district.

The first important object which, after he took his seat in the Legislature, excited the attention of the members, was the selection of candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States. A meeting of the republican members was called for that purpose. Mr. Madison was their unanimous choice for the Presidency. A division existed as to the Vice Presidency. In offering his sentiments on the occasion, Mr. Calhoun entered into the state of our public affairs, pointed out the probable necessity of an appeal to arms before the expiration of the next presidential term, and urged, that, with such prospects before them, it became necessary to put down the first appearance of schism in their ranks. He stated his apprehensions, from many indications which he pointed out, that Mr. Madison would not receive the cordial support of some of the leading politicians, who had before acted with the party, particularly in New York, and urged that great care should be taken, in selecting candidate for the Vice Presidency, not to propose a person around whom the discontented might rally. Under this view of the subject, he suggested the name of John Langdon, of New Hampshire, as one who not only possessed the confidence of the country, but every other suitable qualification. This speech was received with loud applause; and the evidence which it gave of sagacity and knowledge of public affairs, placed him at once among the leading members of the Legislature. The war, which followed two years afterwards, and the dangerous schism which detached for a time the State of New York, at a critical period, from the support of Mr. Madison's administration, and which threatened to defeat his second election; by the rallying of the discontented with his opponents in support of a distinguished citizen of that State, presented a striking instance of that *clear conception of the future*, for which he has since been so much distinguished.

Mr. Calhoun remained two sessions in the Legislature, and took an active and leading part on all the important subjects which, during that period were presented to the consideration of that body.

At the next general election he was brought forward as a candidate for Congress to represent the district composed of Abbeville, Newbery, Laurens. His oppocent was Gen. Burnsides, Laurens. Mr. Calhoun succeeded by an overwhelming majority. After his election to Congress he abandoned the practice at the bar, and has since devoted himself exclusively to public affairs and agriculture. He took his seat in Congress in the autumn of 1811 at the commencement of the first session of the 12th Congress, distinguished as the session which declared what has been justly called the second war of Independance. Young as he was, his reputation had preceeded him and he was placed second on the Committee of Foreign Relations, which was in the existing posture of our political affairs, considered the most important in the House. They made an able report, and recommended immediate preparation for war, and finally an appeal to arms, if Great Britian should not redress our wrongs. On this (the first) great discussion of the session arose. The chairman, General Porter, opened the debate. He was followed by Mr. Grundy a member of the committee, in a very powerful speech in defence of the measures recommended. Mr. Randolph also a member, replied in one of his ablest and most eloquent speeches. It was allotted to Mr. Calhoun to close the. This may be considered his first effort in Congress. The occasion was trying and the public excitement great. The gallery of the House has crowded to overflowing. Under these circumstances, he had to measure strength with one of the most sagacious opponents and powerful orators which this or any other country has ever produced. Not to sink under such a trial was to gain credit. Sustained by the justice of the cause, profoundly impressed with a solemn sense of the greatness of the occasion, roused to indignation by the injuries inflicted on his country, and the dishonor offered to her flag by haughty belligerents, he delivered a speech which for lofty and patriotic sentiments, for close and irresistable arguments and an ardent and soul-stirring eloquence has been rarely equalled. It was received with unbounded applause both in and out of Congress. The Richmond Enquirer, in a burst of enthusiasm, compared him to "one of the old sages of the old Congress with the graces of youth." Alluding to this speech, which filled the whole country with admiration, and marked him as one destined to exercise a controlling influence on the affairs of his country, Mr. Ritche says: "Mr. Calhoun is clear and precise in his reasonings, marching directly to the object of his attack, and felling down the errors of his opponent with the club of Hercules; not eloquent in tropes and figures, but like Fox in the moral elevation of his sentiments; free from personality, yet full of those fine touches of indignation which are the severest cut to a man of feeling. His speech, like a fine drawing, abounds in those lights and shades, which set off each other, the cause of his country is robed in light, while her opponents are wrapped in darkness. It were contracted to wish Mr. Calhoun were a Virginian, though, after the quota which she has furnished to the opposition, such a wish might be forgiven us. Yet we beg leave to participate, as Americans and friends of our country, in the honors of South Carolina. We hail this young Carolinian as *one of the master* spirits who stamp their name upon the age in which they live."

But it was not in the character of a parliamentary debater only that Mr. Calhoun appeared to advantage during this long and important session. Young and inexperienced as he was, he proved himself an able and sagacious leader. Gen. Porter, at an early period of the session, retired from his seat in Congress, which placed Mr. Calhoun at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations; which committee, by a vote of the House, in addition to the appropriate duties, was directed to report bills to carry into effect the military preparations which they had recommended. He was thus, by the force of circumstances, as well as by pre-eminent ability, at this early period of his congressional life, placed at the head of the party which sustained the war, and performed the arduous duties which belong to so high and responsible a station to the entire satisfaction, not only of the party, but of the country; for his patriotism was of too lofty a character, as his acts demonstrated, to permit him to be subservient to mere party views. In common with his able and virtuous colleagues, Cheves and Lowndes, he differed from the administration and their friends on several important points of policy, particularly in regard to the restrictive system and the navy. At this period, organization on both sides was so complete that instances of members leaving the ranks of their party were rare, and consequently attended with danger. This did not prevent Mr. Calhoun from seizing every suitable opportunity to oppose resolutely the whole restrictive system, and to sustain the navy with zeal. One of his earliest and best speeches was delivered in opposition to the former; but he so conducted his opposition when differing from the majority with which he was proud usually to act; and leaving ordinary topics, he presented such forcible, profound, and philosophical views, appealing directly to the nature of man for his support, that he left a thorough conviction on the minds of all, that he was governed solely by the most disinterested and patriotic considerations, without the slightest tincture of factious feelings. Of this we cannot present a better illustration than by an

tract from the ...peech above alluded to. Speaking ...f the embargo, he says: "I ob...t to the restrictive system, becau... it does not suit the genius of the ...eople or that of our Government, ...the geographical character of our ...ntry. We are a people essentiall... active. I may say we are pre-emi...ently so. No *passive* system can ... such a people—in action superio... all others, in patient endurance ...erior to many. Nor does it suit ... genius of our Government. Our Government is founded on freedom ... and hates coercion. To make the ...strictive system effective ... requires the most arbitrary laws.—England, ...ith the severest statutes, has not b... able to exclude prohibited articl... and Napoleon, with all his powe... and vigilance, was obliged ... resort ... the most barbarous laws to enforce ... continental system. This nation ... ht to be taught to rely on its own ...rage, its fortitude, its skill and vi... for protection. These are the ...afeguards in the hour of danger. ... was endowed with these great ...ities for his defence. There is no...g about him that indicates that ... is to conquer by endurance; he is ... encrusted in a shell; he is not taug... rely upon his insensibility, his ...sive suffering, for defence.—No..., is is on the invincible mind, on ... magnanimous nature, he ought to ve... *Here* is the superiority of our ... it is these that render man the ... of the world. It is the destiny ... condition, that nations rise above ...ns, as they are endowed in a ...ter degree with these brilliant qual...."

Founding his opinions upon such ...y sentiments, and acting upon such ...vated principles, Mr. Calhoun was ...abled to command the esteem of his ...ponents, while, at the same time, ...e more deeply attached the confidence ...f the majority, than if he had proved himself but the humble instrument ...f party views.

Towards the close of this long and arduous session the President transmitted to Congress a message, in which, after enumerating in a forcible manner our multiplied wrongs, he recommended an appeal to arms as the only means of obtaining justice. The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom the message was referred, made an able report, approving of the sentiments of the President, and accompanied by a bill declaring war.

At the commencement of the next session, an incident took place, which was highly honorable to Mr. Calhoun, and affords strong evidence of the esteem in which he was held. The speaker felt embarrassed in making a proper disposition of the members from South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun, Mr Cheves, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Williams, were all, by their distinction, entitled to conspicuous positions; but, coming from the same State, they could not all be placed at the head of important committees. Mr. Calhoun, on an intimation of this difficulty by the speaker, did not hesitate a moment to request that he, being the youngest of the four, should not be placed at the head of any committee. Mr. Smilie, an old and useful member from Pennsylvania, was accordingly placed first on the committee of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Calhoun second. But, at the first meeting of the committee, Mr. Smilie, without the least intimation of his intention, moved that Mr. Calhoun should be chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted, and thus afforded the strongest evidence of the satisfactory and able manner in which he had discharged the arduous and important duties of chairman at the preceding session.

We will not undertake to trace Mr. Calhoun's course, or to recount his services, in Congress, during the war. A volume would be necessary for the purpose. It is sufficient to say, that, in the leading position of Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations, amidst a complication of adverse circumstances, during the gloomy periods of that contest, calculated to overwhelm the feeble, and appal the stoutest against a weight and ardor of opposition unknown to the Congress of the revolution, he never faltered, never doubted, *never despaired of the republic*, but, by his reports and speeches, by his genius, wisdom, patriotism, and unshaken firmness, he rose pre-eminently which at that time distinguished both sides of the House, and roused his countrymen to action by the most animating strains of impassioned eloquence, made himself the chief support of the second war of independence, and finally triumphed in the clear sunshine of glory which burst upon his country at its conclusion.

On the arrival of peace in the beginning of the year 1815, a new era opened on the country. The army, the navy, and the revenue, had increased far beyond the wants of the country, in time of peace, the currency had become seriously deranged, and capital had received a powerful impulse towards manufactures. All these subjects gave rise to questions deeply interesting to the country.

The first that occupied the attention of Congress was the military peace establishment, on which there was a great diversity of sentiment. The administration, it was understood, was in favor of retaining a force of 15 or 20,000 men, in which views most of the leading members concurred. Others, and amongst them Mr. Calhoun, were in favor of *ten thousand*. He contended that a small peace establishment was most congenial to the institutions of the country, and that the great point was to have it *permanent* and *well organized*, and not liable to fluctuations, which are destructive to the military tone of the officers, and the spirit, zeal and discipline of the army. The number finally determined to be retained was ten thousand.

The other important subjects were postponed till the next session, when Mr. Calhoun was placed at the head of the Committee on Currency. Events which took place at the preceding session had in a manner designated him for the place. The House of Representatives had at that session been deeply agitated with the subject of establishing a national bank, principally with the view to enable the Government to raise loans for the prosecution of the war. Believing that loans by a non-specie paying bank, as the one at that time proposed would be during the war, would prove deceptive, and that the bank, by reason of such loans, would, on the return of peace, be enlisted against the resumption of specie payments, instead of being the instrument of restoring them, and that its influence, united with that of the State banks, would defeat the efforts of Congress to re-establish a sound currency, Mr. Calhoun firmly and successfully resisted every attempt to erect a bank, which was not bound to pay its notes in cash. Under a solemn conviction of duty, he had on this important occasion placed himself in opposition to the views of the administration; and though it exposed him at the time to the censure of many of his political friends, there was on the restoration of peace but little doubt, on any side, of the wisdom of the course he had pursued. It left the Government free and untrammelled to adopt whatever remedy might be deemed most advisable for a disease so deep and vital as an unequally depreciated circulating medium. In acting upon it at this session, the committee had the zealous support of the administration, and, in particular, of Mr. Dallas, the able and independent officer then at the head of the Treasury Department. At this period nothing could exceed the disorder and derangement of the currency of the country. During the war the banks had universally suspended the payment of specie, with the exception of a few in New England. Gold and silver, as a medium of exchange, had disappeared. The country was flooded with bank notes, on the issue of which scarce any restraint was left. Depreciation followed, which so far from terminating with the war, as had been anticipated by some, went on increasing less rapidly in some portions of the country, and in others more so, according to the extent of the bank issues. When the committee entered on the duty of applying a remedy to this fearful disease, the depreciation at some points had reached to upwards of 20 per cent. One of the most striking features which the country then presented was the *unconstitutional condition of its currency*. It was clearly intended by the Constitution to place the currency under the control of the General Government. With this view it was provided that Congress should have power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins," and prohibited the States from "coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender," leaving no doubt that the power over the currency was *delegated to Congress*, and was *not a right reserved to the States*. In fact one of the known disorders which that instrument was intended to correct, was the unequal depreciation of the currency which existed in the different States previous to its adoption, and which presented such formidable impediments to the commerce of the country and the fiscal operations of the Government. Notwithstanding these provisions of the Constitution, the power over the currency at this period had in fact passed out of the hands of the General Government, and the disorder in the circulating medium of the country, for which it was intended to provide a remedy, had returned under its most appalling form. The notes of banks incorporated by the States, and under their exclusive control, which could not be converted into specie, and which were restricted in their circulation to the limits of their respective States, and were depreciated from one to twenty per cent, constituted the currency in which the public dues were collected, the public creditors paid, and the moneyed transactions of the country carried on. By what means the control over the currency should be taken from the State Legislatures, and placed under that of Congress where the Constitution had unquestionably intended it to be placed, and what remedy should be applied to a disease, which, if not arrested, threatened the Union itself, were the highly important questions that claim the attention of the committee.

The first and most simple remedy was to require the taxes to be paid in specie, the legal currency of the country. But this, in the then state of the country, was impracticable. Gold and silver, as has been stated, had disappeared, and the people might with as much justice have been called on to pay their taxes in diamonds as in either. No one was found hardy enough to propose such a remedy. The next was to enact a bankrupt law, and apply it to the State banks, unless they should redeem their notes with specie. But, besides the doubt as to the right of Congress to apply their power to such a purpose, it was manifest that a measure of the kind could not possibly pass that body. After full examination, it was believed by the committee that the only praticable means by which a sound currency could be restored, and placed under the consitutional control of the General Government, was the establishment of a sufficient capital on sound principles, bound to redeem its notes in cash, which, by its influence and aid, would at once compel and *assist* the State banks to return to *specie* payments. On this point Mr. Calhoun rested the bill; and with such irresistible arguments did he enforce his opinion, so clearly did he demonstrate *the unconstitutional condition of the currency*, so manifestly did he prove its danger and injustice, and that there was no other practicable remedy in the power of the House, that, in spite of the opposing influence of the State banks, the constitutional scruples of many of the members, and the resistance of many of the leaders of the opposition, he succeeded in effecting the passage of the bill, though it was well ascertained that a decided majority was opposed to it at its introduction. Of this powerful, profound, and convincing speech, nothing remains but an imperfect skeleton. At the opening of the argument *he declared his opposition to the abstract to the whole system of banking*; but stated, that in his view of the subject, the real question was not whether the system in the abstract was or was not defensible, since it existed beyond the control of the General Government, but whether the form in which it had then existed under the sole control of the States, and particularly where the State Banks did not redeem their notes in the legal currency of the country, as established by Congress, was compatible with the provisions of the Constitution, with justice, and the safety of the community. The result has shown that Mr. Calhoun was not mistaken, in selecting the bank as the means for restoring the currency to a constitutional condition. A short period after it went into operation, its salutary influence in correcting the unsound and depreciated currency which had previously existed began to be visible and in less than two years it had caused the State banks throughout the Union, with inconsiderable exceptions, to redeem their notes with specie, thus rendering the currency as uniform as is consistent with the inequality naturally resulting from commercial exchanges. The then Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Crawford,) who, by his situation, was rendered perfectly acquainted with the means by which the currency had been restored to a sound condition, attributed it, as is well known, solely to the operation of the Bank.

At the same session a revenue bill gave rise to a debate on the state of the Union, involving a discussion of the policy of the country in time of peace, in which Mr. Calhoun made one of the most splendid displays of parliamentary eloquence ever exhibited before Congress. His speech abounding in profound, comprehensive, and statesman-like views, respecting our probable relations with foreign powers, the policy we ought to pursue towards them, and the measures of preparation we ought to adopt with respect to the navy and fortifications, might be considered a summary of all that could be said on the interests of the republic and the duties of Government; it elicited a burst of approbation from the galleries which the Speaker was unable to control, and extorted from a member not friendly to the orator this involuntary exclamation, "What a prodigious effort of the human mind!" The editors of the Intelligencer, in their notice of it, declared that Mr. Calhoun might safely rest his fame, as a statesman and orator, upon that single production."

(Concluded in our next.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov Branch.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication: *Ral. Star.*

Washington City, May 3rd, 1831

My Dear Sir,—You have no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the U. States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties. But intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary that the others should go out also,

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparitively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alledged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the Nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still farther, and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dimissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked foward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his counsels and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for *true* and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgement as to the merits of this question, no cosideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, probably requires my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to recieve assurance of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

FROM THE TROY BUDGET.

CHIROGRAPHY.

"It is generally believed that men of genius do write in a very obscure, infirm, or eccentric character; such as Byron, and Chalmers, and Jeffrey, and Bonaparte." HERBERT.

Washington wrote a fair, open, manly, straight-forward line—every letter legible and distinct, bearing the same relation in the composition of the word that his actions all and singular bore in the formation of his general character—nothing hidden or mysterious. Jefferson's hand writing was bold and masculine—partaking of the clearness, purity and firmness of his own great mind. Bonaparte wrote a most hideous and unreadable scrawl—appearing as though while writing he was attempting to dodge an enemy's fire—very little of the generalship about it. Burke's writing was most uneven and hurried-looking as tho' his thoughts quarrelled for utterance, and in their struggle put the outer man in commotion.

Hamilton wrote a light running hand quite sparing of ink. Canning's penmanship partook of all the chasteness and classical purity, and at the same time of all the nervousness of his mind. Byron, "stooping to touch the loftiest thought, as though it scarce deserved his verse," wrote "like very mad," to the great bespatterment of his paper and ruffled shirt, which by the way, we believe, he never wore. We have had our eye upon the scribblings of divers other poets, divines, statemen, warriors, lords and ladies. But they have long split their last quill and, death subscribed their prayers.—*Finis.* We turn from the dead to the living.

Madison writes a fair, firm upright line, without distinction of hair and body strokes; and not unlike him writes Marshall. The autograph of J. Q. Adams is neat, manly and perpendicular. Jackson writes rather a clumsy, careless hand than otherwise, as if with a bad pen, and yet it is characteristic of his firmness and independence. James Kent's autograph is perfectly unique—to be compared to nothing this side itself. Brougham writes a hasty hand, but with a good pen and full of ink. Peel writes with a stiff pen but with considerable taste and neatness. Cobbett writes with fury—just as he does every thing else. Dr. Chalmers, as if with the feathered end dipped in ink—a real spider scrawl. Webster like a hopeful child of the tariff school, giving encouragement that improvement will follow experience. W. Irving writes a perfect lawyer's hand, as though he wished no one could read it but himself. W. Scott's autograph is rigid and scraggy, tho' tolerably legible. Croly, writes with a furious rambling, excursive, but most vigorous paw. Wadsworth, as tho' he bought ink by the barrel—a dozen right crow bar hand.—Jeffrey writes as if he wrote against time, with a stick dipped in ink—nothing so hideous and unintelligible; yet there is power and vivacity about it not unlike the man. Crabb's hand writing is neat, elegant and woman-like; and Mrs. Hemans masculine, bold and strong.

SMUGGLING.

From the New hampshire Patriot.

THE FEDERAL "AMERICAN SYSTEM!"——During the past week, a load of *Smuggled Broadcloths*, the property of two red-hot Federal Tariff men, was taken by our vigilant officers of the customs. The fact of the Clay party, in this vicinity, being engaged in violating the very Tariff, in a *private* manner, which they *publicly* support, is an excellent comment upon the rottenness and falsity of their principles. The democratic party are in favour of having the Tariff so modelled as to prevent smuggling; but the Clay party, it would appear, act upon the opposite *principle*. We should think the payment of a few such *duties* as the revenue laws exact from *smugglers*, would have the effect of changing their *theory* as well as *practice*.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Patriot.*

☞ That the business of smuggling has actively revived, is evinced by the movements "to and fro" all the way between Boston and Montreal, of some of the *old war smuggles* and other *young sprouts*, who have been educated by them. The recent passage of loaded teames through the alternate mud and snow drifts, at a season when there is so little produce of the country to be transported—teams with casks, and barrels, and firkins, as if of pot or pearl ashes, distilled spirits, butter, &c.—fully demonstrates to our conviction, that all is not right. There are no custom-house officers on the way for more than a hundred miles—no search can be lawfully made; of course, tons of smuggled goods may pass without detection, and there can be but little doubt that tons do pass.

When smuggling of British goods is carried on by the "American System" men with impunity—when the revnue is defrauded of hundreds and thousands, if not millions of dollars—when the people are obliged to pay a tax on their wearing appearel, for the sole benefit of smugglers—when our manufacturies, instead of being benefitted, are positively injured by high duties, being shamefully evaded—is it not high time, either to enforce the laws for the punishment of smugglers or so to reduce the duties as shall do away the temptation to violate them?

Anecdote.—A Yankee gentleman travelling in the state of New York, drove up to a somewhat spacious looking hotel, and entering the bar room, enquired of a trim looking woman, for the landlord—who referred him to a 250 pound negro who was seated in the bar. The stranger requested snowball to grain his horse—which the latter proceeded to do. After he had left the room, the traveller enquired of the woman if that man was her husband?—she replied in the affirmative! With astonishment, the yankee continued his enquiries, and asked her how "in the name of Heaven she came to marry a black man?" "La!" said she "I done a great deal better than my sister!" "What could your sister do?" demanded shrewd Jonathan—"why" replied the hostess, "*she* married an *anti-mason*.

Tol. Adv.

In the Chinese laws, one of the grounds on which a husband may divorce his wife is *her being given to too much talking*.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

MAY 23, 1831.

What does the South think of the Tariff policy at this time? What do they suppose is the cause of the present reduction of the price of cotton? To what do they attribute so rapid a decline? Shall we tell them? Shall we answer our own question? Had we been content with a moderate tariff equal to the necessary and contingent expenses of the government the cotton planters would now be getting from *ten* to *twelve* cents for their cotton, precisely double what they now receive. And yet the tyrants and oppressors of the South pretend to say that the tariff is enriching us. Does it make us richer to pay one third more for the articles we consume of foreign growth and manufacture and receive just one half less for our own productions, upon which we depend exclusively for our support? Insulting language to a free and intelligent community! Forge chains, put them round our necks, take our substance from us and then tell us that we are the most thriving, prosperous and happy people in the world. We are slaves, abject slaves, to submit tamely to unequal and exorbitant taxation, without even making an effort to regain our equal rights. The British manufacturers unable to sustain themselves under the operation of our high tariff system, their government believed it to be its true policy to impose additional burthens upon cotton imported into England from this country, allowing a drawback to the manufacturers in certain cases which would throw all the advantages of the duty into their hands. This was the argument of McDuffie winter before last which was said to be altogether visionary, but now we see it practically illustrated. Mr. McDuffie contended that as the English manufacturers could do without our cotton, if we did not pursue a liberal policy towards them—the government would lay exorbitant duties upon our cotton and thereby exclude us entirely from their market. Are not McDuffie's predictions essentially verified? Will *six* cents for cotton pay the producer's expenses? If he cultivates cotton and sells it at six cents he will either find himself in jail or a bankrupt at the end of three years. The most independent planters in our country cannot sustain themselves at the present reduced price of cotton. This is one of the beautiful and beneficial effects of the tariff. This is the way we are to be enriched by the tariff. The Southern planters begin now to feel the disastrous consequences of the tariff.

The Editor of the Camden Journal thinks we acted imprudently in a certain affair, but very kindly excuses our indiscretions by telling us we are yet boys, and that as we grow older we will grow wiser and that he already perceives a very sensible improvement. It is very true that we are boys, and as the Editor of the Journal did not, we hope, say it to our disparagement we will not fall out with him for it—but if he has no better reason for calling us boys than for a supposed indiscretion in the case which he instanced it is rather a sorry one. Neither the Editor of the Journal nor people abroad know as much about that affair as we do, and therefore they are not capable of making up an opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of our course. It was not the letter simply which elicited the remarks which the Editor of the Journal seems to think were indiscreet.

The Editor of the Journal ought to know if he read our paper as attentively as we did his that we always disclaimed holding the doctrine that a State could absolutely *nullify* or *annihilate* the operation of a law of Congress as to herself and at the same time remain a member of the Union. We do not believe that such a doctrine was ever advocated by the distinguished men of South Carolina. Belonging ourselves to the State Rights party—supporting the same democratic republican principles with Thomas Jefferson we did not deem it just or prudent to hunt down men embarked in the same good cause with us, and who happened to go a little farther than we did, with the cry of ☞ *Nullification, Disunion* and *Treason.*☜ We shall always believe they followed the course they did with the best design in the world—to wit: the security and prosperity of the Union. How then could we decry such men? Besides we saw nothing very hideous in their doctrines. We sincerely believe that the only difference between those men and the lukewarm State Rights party, to which we are very fearful our estimable friend of the Journal has attached himself, was that the one manifested more zeal and used stronger language in speaking of the oppression of the tariff upon the Southern States than the other side did. We can say with a great deal of safety that such was the case with regard to ourselves. We were at one time put down for "nullifyers and disunionists" simply because we said that the general government could not constitutionally exercise the power to make internal improvements and that the tariff was not only unequal and oppressive but was likewise unconstitutional. Did we ever say we advocated the doctrine of nullification? We did not. Did we ever express any desire that the Union of the States should be dissolved? We did not, nor were we ever guilty of such sentiments. We appreciate too highly the value of the Union ever to have propagated any such monstrous and horrible sentiment. If we know our intentions we are now labouring to preserve and secure the Union not to sever and destroy it. We hold that a strict adherence to the letter of the constitution without departing from a rational construction of it is not only the best but the sole means of perpetuating the Union.

Our readers will find that we have commenced this week the publication of the biographical memoir of John C. Calhoun, which we hope will prove acceptable to them. Mr. Calhoun is the property of the nation. His public services have been diversified and eminently beneficial to the Union, and it is right therefore that the people should be put in possession of all the knowledge of him which it is possible to obtain. Why have objections been made to the publication of this memoir? Could a more suitable occasion ever have presented itself than the present? Could the people ever have a better right to claim that a history of Mr. Calhoun's course as a public servant should be laid before them? We have not seen any good reasons why the publication should have been withheld. Shall Mr. Calhoun forever be the subject of detraction and foul imputations and be nor his friends permitted to publish any thing which will go to shield his reputation from instability, insincerity and other moral crimes, which if permitted to pass disproved would stamp his character with infamy and disgrace? What better proof can the Nation have of the true course and right principles of the man than a faithful history of his public and private life? His acts speak for themselves and our readers may now be enabled to form their opinion of Mr. Calhoun from the history of his life which we now lay before them. If the history of his public life has been unfaithfully portrayed, or exaggerated one jot, his enemies had it in their power to falsify the statement which is published. They have not attempted to do so, and we may therefore be allowed to conclude that they believe it to be a faithful delineation of his public life and private character. The enemies of Mr. Calhoun are willing to concede to him great mental endowments and liberal and enlarged views as a statesman. We feel a confidence that in the lapse of a few years Mr. Calhoun's character will be better understood and more highly prized by the American nation, who are under more obligations to him than any man now living. Mr. Calhoun's vigorous and steady support of the late war with his efforts at its close to restore the agriculture and commerce of the country to its original prosperity and to establish a system of liberal and enlighted policy upon a firm foundation can never be too highly estimated by the people of the United States. That Mr. Calhoun has erred it would be folly for us to deny. And pray, what great man is it that has not erred? "To err is human nature," and we cannot surely condemn a man for a few occasional errors who has originated so many great things for the good and prosperity of our country.

NEW DISCOVERY in ROWAN.

We are highly gratified to make mention of the recent discovery of a very fine gold vein on the lands of *Henry Trexler* in this county, about six miles distant from this place, which promises to yield as much gold as any vein mine in this State. Mr. *Trexler*, while diging up a deposit in the bottom of a small branch for the purpose of washing it with a view to find the gold it contained, struck a vein leading off into a hill near the branch. He has not yet pursued the vein very far, but as far as he has gone, we are told by several gentlemen, skilled and experienced in mining, that it is very rich and promising. The vein is about *twelve* inches thick, as far as it has been traced, compounded of quarts and a dark yellow ore. In many places the quarts is unusually full of gold, and the ore is rich with the finest gold.

This discovery is in a district which abounds with many rich and promising veins. We have no doubt, from all that we can learn from the most respectable authority, that Rowan contains a district of country, which, for mining purposes, is not inferior, and perhaps superior, to any other part of North Carolina. It is worthy of remark, likewise, that every branch and rivulet in that region of the country, contains a great quantity of fine gold—indeed some pieces of *four* and *five* dwts. have been found. Some of these branches are worked with great success. The gold, too, is of a fine quality. A parcel recently sent to the mint, was sold for *ninety six* cents per dwt. which must have been nearly pure. We hope that the persons who own the fine veins in Rowan will adopt speedy measures to extract the precious metal from the bowels of the earth which cannot fail to enrich their owners, prosper the country and scatter plenty with a bountiful hand to those around them. Every calling in the society in which we live must be benefitted by the successful experiment which is yet to be made in this county in gold mining. The Lawyer, the Doctor, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic and the laborer must all be benefitted by their prosperous operation.

☞ Our best respects to the worthy Editor of the Yorkville Whig and Pioneer, and beg leave to say to him we intended no disrespect to Judge Smith in the notice of a rumor which originated at Washington that he was in that City and had gone there for the purpose of producing testimony of Mr. Calhoun's having been the originator of the doctrine of nullification. We did not know where Judge Smith was at the time, but we distinctly said we did not believe the report.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Havre had put into Newport, having sailed from Havre on the 2d April. Some of the passengers arrived in New York on Wednesday morning. From the New York papers we make the following extracts:

The passengers report that there was nothing new at the time of sailing, but there was a general expectation of an immediate war.

The accounts are only three days later than before recieved from Paris, and of course we cannot know the result of the French *ultimatum* respecting the Austrian occupation of Bologna. The state of the French funds, however, and the universal uneasiness prevalent, indicate that war was the confident expectation of all classes.

The Deputies were engaged in warm discussions relative to "the patriotic associations," as they are called, which thirty-one departments had already entered into. The King's Ministers oppose these associations vehemently.

The accounts are decidedly warlike, and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies are angry and violent.

France and Austria.—A private letter in the Journal du Havre, states that Gen. Gerard was ready to proceed to the frontier of the Alps with the army, by forced marches. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had given no reply on the subject of the occupation of Bologna, and said he had received nothing official. It is added that the French Ambassador at Turin informed the Austrian General that his Government would consider the occupation of Bologna an act of hostility, unless he immediately evacuated it, which he refused to do without new orders

It is known that the French Government has signified its ultimatum, in the same terms, to the Cabinet of Vienna; and the Courier is to set off with it on Monday morning. In the mean time, troops are to go by forced marches towards the frontier of the Alps; and Marshal Gerard, who will take the command of the army which is to operate on that point, has made all preparations for his departure. News from Vienna is expected with great anxiety. As yet, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, Count d'Appony, has given no explanations; and even says he does not know officially what has passed at Bologna.

The Austrian Observer, the Government paper in Vienna, congratulates the country upon the pacific character of the new French Ministry.

The Gazette of Berlin, received at Paris on the 31st of March, publishes a letter from the Russian head quarters dated Siniers, March 16. It announces that for several days the Russian army had undertaken no new operations, and that it would remain in a state of inaction for some time to come. "It is difficult, says a Paris paper, "from the news which the German prints furnish, respecting events in Poland, to form a very clear idea of the operations of the Russian and Polish troops. The only thing rendered completely certain is, that Diebitsch has met with a resistance which has disconcerted his plans, and that the Russian army is beset by wants of every kind."

There was a disturbance in Nismes on the 21st March, recalling to mind, says the Gazette du Midis, the terrible days of 1792. Three orders of arrest were issued from the *court royale*, in consequence of assassinations committed on the 27th February. One of them was executed at six o'clock on the morning of the above day. The people collected in various groups to effect the release of the prisoner. The troops of the line turned out, and the municipal and military authorities presented themselves to the rioters and were insulted. After being dispersed there was a general meeting in the *place des Carmes* and the tocsin was sounded. The prisoner was not released in the issue; but the town was in a ferment all day.

The subscription for the Poles was going on with spirit in all parts of France, as appears from the papers, and from a supplement to the Constitutionnel of the latest date. The amount of this second list is 120,000 francs.

POLAND.

The dates from Warsaw are no later than former advices, viz: March 21st; but they furnish a few more particulars of events already known. The Berlin State Gazette of March 15, contains no news from Warsaw, but has two bulletins of the partial operations of the Russian army. The first imports that an expedition sent by Gen. Saken, the object of which was to re-establish the communication with Lomza, the road having been infested by partizan corps of Poles, had been successful. In one affair, the Poles lost 600 killed or taken prisoners. The second bulletin states that General Kreutz had retaken Lublin, (a fact already known) after a sharp resistance. The Poles were entrenched and barricaded in it, and lost from 500 to 2000 men. Gen. Dwernicki was seemingly moving upon Zamosk, and appeared to have abandoned the intention of carrying his force into Volhynia.

MARRIED, on the 5th ult. at the residence of Mrs. Williams, Surry county, by the Rev. William A. Hall, Dr. James P. Martin of Mocksville to Miss Martha W. Kerr, daughter of the Rev. John Kerr of Richmond, Virginia.

At Rockford Surry County N. C. On the 1st inst. Mr. Archibald M. Kerr, to Miss Sarah Ann Fitzgerald Daughter of James Fitzgerald Esq.

DIED.

In this county, on Sunday the 15th inst. Mr. *Rufus Ellis* in the twentieth year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

THE MARKETS

Salisbury, May 21.....Cotton clean, $6 a 6¼, flour $4 to 4½ corn 75 beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 121½, sugar 9 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 32 a 35 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box—8x10, 50 feet $3, iron 5, butter 10.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Camden, May 17...Cotton 5 a 8, flour 5 a 6, out of the waggons—Camden mills, $7 50; wheat $1 18, corn 85, a 93, oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 1.00 bacon 8½ a 9½.

Fayetteville, May 11.....Cotton 7 a 8; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 45 corn 85 a 90 cts. flaxseed 1.00, flour, 4 a 5, molasses 27 a 29, sugar 9 a 10, salt 60 a 70 whiskey 40 a 45 wheat 80 a 85

DOCTOR S. SMITH

WILL be necessarily absent from Salisbury for some time. He returns his thanks to all those who have patronized him in his profession, and respectfully informs them, that his accounts during his absence, may be found in the hands of Sam'l. Reeves Esq. at the Post Office. 2?73

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

State of North Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY.

DAVID JOINER *vs.* Henry Slater: Original attachment; Sheriff of Surry Garnishee. Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for defendant to come in and reply, or a judgment by default will be rendered against him. 6t77

JOHN WRIGHT, *Clk.*

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY

IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy *GOODS*, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 8mt79

April 16th. 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH*.

JAMES I. LONG,
R. W. LONG,
THOMAS MULL, Jr.

April 23, 1831. 6mt92

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY, N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

Feb. 17th, 1831. 59tf

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65tf

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT & JOSIAH HUIE, will attend to the business, or in their absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

The Thorough Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At [illegible], on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and generally resembling their sire, in fine figure and gaiety; being remarkably handy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 68tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Beef Accounts Again!!

ALL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same as the Co-partnership has been dissolved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 68tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

THOMAS S. B. CREAVEN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he is prepared to perform every operation connected with the

TEETH & GUMS, VIZ.

Extracting, Plugging, Scaling, i. e. Removing Tartar and all extraneous Matter; *FILING & EXTIRPATING DECAYED PORTIONS OF TEETH.*

HE INSERTS INCORRUPTIBLE Porcelain, Human and Animal Teeth FROM ONE TO AN ENTIRE SET, ON PLATES OR ON ROOTS, BY PIVOTS.

Hours of attendance, from 9 a. m. to 4 p m.

☞At W H. Slaughter's Hotel 69tf

NEW YORK, WHOLESALE CLOAK, Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 181-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 139, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT,

No. 131, *Pearl St. New York.*

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 13t79

New York, April 16th, 1831.

POETRY.

[illegible]

"Leave us not, leave us not;
Say not, [illegible]!
Have we not [illegible]n to thee
Tender [illegible]ue?

Take not the [illegible]nny smile
For fro[illegible]r hearth!
With that [illegible]t light will fade
Surrou[illegible]d Mirth.

Leave us [illegible] leave us not?
Can the heart roam?
With the [illegible]t pine to hear
Voic[illegible]om Home?

O Ten[illegible]ir love would be,
Wh[illegible]ert gone!
Tem[illegible], leave us not!
Th[illegible]t our own!"

Cabin[illegible] Furniture!

THE Sub[illegible]ers, respectfully, inform the [illegible]nts of Salisbury and the surrou[illegible]nnire, at large, that they have ent[illegible]nto Copartnership in the above [illegible]siness, in the House adjoining Mr. [illegible]' Tavern where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their [illegible]usiness viz.

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dining, and Breakfast Tables, Wash Stands, Candle Stands, &c.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES,
DAVID WATSON.

April 4th, 1831. 71tf

Thomas S. B. Craven,
SURGEON DENTIST.

The undersigned members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, have employed Thomas S. B. Craven as a

SURGEON DENTIST,

in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as Dentist as they have been.

[CITY OF RALEIGH. *January* 1, 1831.]

J. Williams Tarry, *Member of the House of Commons.*
Clement Marshall, *Member of the House of Commons.*
J. White, *Member of the House of Commons*, from Anson County.
Jno. Martin, of Rockingham.
Benj. McAlpen, of Rutherford County.
Jno. H. Wheeler, *Member of the House of Commons.*
Jacob Hare, of Hertford, *Member of the House.*
B. T. Simmons, *Member of the House of Commons*, from Currituck County.
Wm. Selby, *Member of the Senate*, from Hyde County.
Foster Jarvis, *Member of the House of Commons.*
J. P. Jasper, Hyde County.

Inquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel.
Salisbury, April 23d, 1831. 68tf

$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night the 31st April an attempt was made by some Villians to break into the Lutheran Church in this county, commonly called "the Organ Church." When some of the Congregation reached the Church on Sunday morning to prepare it for the services of the day, they found a false key sticking in the door, and so broken that it could not be got out without first taking off the lock. It appeared that the false key had been applied to the lock for the purpose of opening the door, but not fitting the lock, it stuck fast, and in attempting to force it they twisted off the handle of the key, and crooked the wards. We believe, from some circumstances, that the object of the Villians, was to do some injury to the interior of the Church, and perhaps, to put poison in the sacred ailments that had been provided for the administration of the Lord's sacrament on the same day. It will be recollected, that many Lutheran clergymen were in attendance on that occasion; the Lutheran Synod of N. C. and adjacent states, then holding its conferance at Organ Church.

The above reward will be given to any person who will make a discovery of the Villians, or who will put us in a way to bring them to justice and punishment.

DAVAULT LENTZ,
JOHN FOUTZ,
MARTIN MILLER,
PETER LENTZ,
} *Elders.* AND *Deacons.*

May 4th, 1831. 71tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 43tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

New GOODS!
COWAN & JINKENS.

ARE now receiving at their Store at Wood Grove, formerly occupied by Cowan & Reeves, thirteen miles west of Salisbury, their Spring supply of new and fashionable GOODS, comprising all kinds of *Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries* suited to the Season, selected by one of the firm with much care and bought for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, all of which they promise to sell as low as any Goods can be purchased in this section of country. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

May 13th, 1831. 5-76

Cabinet Making
BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.

A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Hargrave and Hunt, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm are requested to come foward and make settlement.

ROB'T. L. HARGRAVE.
ANDREW HUNT.

April 20, 1831 4t73

The business will be continued at the same stand by the subscriber. He is now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from New York and Philadelphia. ROB'T L. HARGRAVE.

Mocksville April 20, 1831.

Horace H. Beard,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 31

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, on a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1828. 11

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

GROCERIES.

JUST *received & for Sale very low for Cash.*

15 Hhds. prime Sugar
20 Bbl. do do
6 do Loaf do
10 Hhds. Molasses
75 Bags, Bbls. & Hhds Coffee
2 Casks Rice
2 Ton Sweed Tire Iron assorted Sizes
30 Kegs cut Nails & Brads
20 Boxes Bunch Raisins
3 Pr. Smiths' Bellows
4 Bbls. Mackerel
1500 lbs. Spun Cotton assorted Nos.
2 chest Blk. Tea
Imperial & Gunpowder do in 4 lbs. Canisters
Stone & Crockery ware assorted

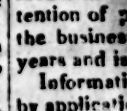
ALSO ON HAND

300 Bushels Liverpool Salt
Hoop, Scroll, common & Sheet Iron
Moles & Wagon Tire assorted
Castings assorted Sizes.

JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 2-77

Catawba Springs
RE-OPENED.



THE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr. Charles Jignot, the above-named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 14 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 220 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Ashville, N. C. the roads leading from all these places to the Springs, are generally good for private conveyances. W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 8t78

FOR SALE,

THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, *Ex'trx.*

Camden April 16. 8-75

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.

M. J. McA.

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

COWAN & HAGUE,
TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.
Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Calicoes, rich painted Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check. and fancy Scotch Muslins, Mourning Battest, Pink and Straw col'd. do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marceline, black Nankins and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Ponge, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crape, Dichine and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gauze Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gauze Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, Boss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Gingham, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 70tf

JULIUS J. REEVES.

IS now receiving and opening at his New Store Rocky Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan and Reeves; an elegant assortment of

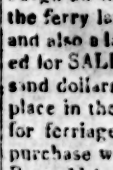
New Fashionable and Cheap dry
GOODS,
Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and
GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Purchasers and the PUBLIC are invited to call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal patronage he received while acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L. Cowan of Salisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 3mt82

May 2 1831.

Notice.
THE REYNOLDSBURG TRACT
OF
LAND FOR SALE.



THIS well know and valuable tract of Land, containing about 5 000 acres. Surrounding the town of Reynolds burgh on the Tennessee river, including the ferry landing, four lots in the Town and also a large Warehouse, is now offered for SALE—It is stated that eight thousand dollars have been received at that place in the course of the three last years for ferriage alone—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber at Reynoldsburgh in the month of June next where he will remain for two or three weeks in order to effect a sale—Persons at a distance wishing to purchase the whole or any part can apply by letter directed to that place and their proposals shall be duly attended to.

TERMS can be made accomodating to suit purchasers.

D. M. FORNEY, *for self and as Ex'r. of* ALEXANDER BREVARD.

April 20th, 1831. 4-73

☞ The Editor of the Nashville Republican, Knoxville Register and Murphreysboro Paper will please insert the above Advertisement until the 1st. of July next.

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62tf

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

Henry Humphreys & Co.

ARE now receiving from the Northern Cities, their supply of New Goods; which makes, uncommonly complete, their Variety of Fashionable Fancy Articles of Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen; their large assortment of

Choice	*Best*
Groceries,	*Wines,*
Medicine,	*Glass,*
Hardware,	*Stationary,*
Hats,	*Bonnets,*
Shoes,	*&c. &c. &c.*

which they can afford to sell at prices unusually low, theirs being part of a purchase made in large quantities for 5 different Stores, (consequently bought *cheap*) by Mr. Humphreys: And they respectfully offer them to the Public at rates that *cannot* fail to support the name they have hitherto maintained of giving their Customers GOOD BARGAINS for CASH. 4-73

Lexington 10th May, 1831.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

A Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land, is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating.

SAMUEL JETER.

April 1st, 1831. 65tf

$25 Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Mecklenburg County, about fifteen miles south of Charlotte, a yellow boy with thick lips and a down countenance until spoken to. He has one lap tooth in his upper jaw and is about twenty one years of age. He goes by the name of SCOTT. His cloathing is not recollected. He left my plantation, it is believed, with Mr. Jno. Mathews' negro and one other belonging to Mr. Potts who, it is thought, decoyed the others off. I am inclined to the opinion that they have all taken the route by or near Salisbury for some of the Northern States. I will give Ten Dollars for his apprehension, if taken in the County of Mecklenburg—if out of the County or State Twenty Five Dollars—in either case to be secured so that I get him again. 3-72

JAMES G. PORTER.

Mecklenburg County, April 27, 1831.

☞ The Roanoke Advocate N. C. and Knoxville Register Ten. will insert the above three times and forward their accounts for payment to this office.

$25 Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Mecklenburg County, about seventeen miles south of Charlotte, a likely black boy whose name is HECTOR, stout well built and finely proportioned for a slave. He is about 25 years of age, and about six feet in height. He carried with him when he left my plantation a suit of mixed home-made, a pair of corded pantaloons and other cloathing which I am not able to describe. He left my plantation with other negroes and I have every reason to believe they have taken the route thro' or near Salisbury for some of the non slave-holding States. I will give Ten Dollars if taken in the County of Mecklenburg—if out of the County or State Twenty Five Dollars, but in both cases to be secured so that I get him again. 3-72

JOHN MATHEWS.

Mecklenburg County, April 27th, 1831.

☞ The Roanoke Advocate N. C. and Knoxville Register Ten. will insert the above three times and forward their accounts for payment to this office.